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No. 48

MOOSERS HOLD BIG MEETING

Gather in Louisville For State Pow Wow.

State Headquarters Soon to be Opened at Galt House.

Louisville, Kentucky, June 10.—That the Progressive Party in the State of Kentucky is going into the coming campaign with better organization and more enthusiasm than at any time since its organization, was made clear yesterday afternoon at a meeting of leaders of the movement meeting of leaders of the movement held in the "blue room" at the Galt House.

About seventy-five workers from all sections of the State attended and made encouraging reports on the condition of the party in the various districts. It was shown that the lines are holding firmly and that there are constant additions to the ranks from the Republican and Democratic parties.

This is accounted for, not only because of the principles advocated by the Bull Moose organization, but on account of the dissatisfaction of the Democrats with the Wilson Administration and the discouragement of the Republicans at the hopelessness of their cause.

One result of the meeting was the announcement late yesterday afternoon that the Progressive party will open State headquarters in the Galt House about the middle of July and will maintain offices there until the close of the campaign, in November. State Chairman W. S. Lawwill, of Danville, will be in charge with a corps of assistants.

The conference developed an abundance of timber for senatorial and congressional candidates. It is practically assured that in each district there will be several candidates for the nomination for Congress.

Already, George W. Jolly, of Owensboro, has announced his candidacy for the nomination for United States Senator, and he received hearty congratulations and promises of support yesterday. From present indications there will be five or six Progressive candidates for this nomination, and it is almost certain that Louisville will offer at least one of those.

Speakers at the meeting expressed confidence in the ability of the Progressive party to elect many of the Congressmen from the State next November, as well as the United States Senator.

It was the sense of the meeting that overtures from the Republican party could not be considered, but that any members of either of the old parties who were dissatisfied and were willing to endorse the principles of the Progressive party would be heartily welcomed into its ranks. It was emphatically declared that Progressives regard party principles above office and that they can not for an instant consider any trades or deals that have for their object the winning of office regardless of party principles.

This was one of the thoughts emphasized by Chairman Lawwill in his remarks calling the meeting to order. He felicitated those present on the good attendance, on the hottest day of the year and called attention to the fact that it was convincing answer to the enemies of the party who have been endeavoring to create the impression that the party is a "dead duck."

Mr. Lawwill called upon leaders from the various districts, and there were hearty responses. J. N. Hazlewood, from the First District, declared that down his way the Progressives were making constant gains and would have a fighting candidate for Congress.

He was followed by George W. Jolly of Owensboro. He reported a lively interest in the Second District and urged that each district get out several candidates. He laughed at the idea that the party was going to war.

After Mr. Jolly came speakers from each district and all were very en-

thusiastic as to the future of the party.—Louisville Herald.

Joshua Fields Married.

Miss Mary Rowe is in receipt of a letter stating that her nephew, Mr. Joshua Fields, of Port Arthur, Tex., was married on the first of June at 12 o'clock. His bride was Miss Elvorene Schafer and they were married at Eureka, Ill., returning immediately after the ceremony to Port Arthur. Mrs. Fields is of a prominent family and is said to be very pretty. The wedding was the result of a romance which had its beginning while Mrs. Fields was visiting in Port Arthur.

This comes as a surprise to the very many friends of "Josh" here and every one of them would like to congratulate him personally. He was born and raised in Hartford but for several years has been in the banking business in Port Arthur where he has made good from the start.

Reed's Store Burns.

Hopkinsville, Ky., June 8.—J. D. Reed's dry goods store on South Main street was gutted by flames at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Reed valued his stock at \$12,000. The insurance is \$7,500. The building, which belonged to the Hopper, was damaged \$1,000, covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

NOTE—Rodl formerly owned and conducted a merchandise business in this city and his acquaintances will be interested in the above.

EDITORS MEET AT DAWSON SPRINGS

Scribes and Families Gather From All Parts For Annual Meet.

Dawson Springs, Ky., June 11.—The forty-fourth annual summer meeting of the Kentucky Press Association opened its present session in this city Monday night at 8 o'clock, the association being called to order by Pres. John S. Lawrence, of the Cadiz Record. The meeting will continue until Friday morning.

Editors from all over the State have been in attendance and many of them have their families and friends with them. Every effort has been put forth by the Commercial Club and citizens of Dawson to entertain the pencil pushers while here and that they have succeeded admirably is attested by all.

Following the call of the meeting to order by the president, Rev. W. B. Wright, of the Christian church, offered prayer. Will P. Scott, of this city, former member of the association, delivered the welcome address and made the newspaper boys feel very much at home.

All sorts of business has been transacted during the session. Papers on various subjects have been read and round table discussions indulged in. Social features, too, have not been lacking. A ball game was played Wednesday afternoon between the editors of East Kentucky and West Kentucky. The game resulted 8 to 7 in favor of West Kentucky. President Frank Bassett, of the Kitty League, umpired.

Jolly In Senate Race.

Frankfort, Ky., June 8.—On the eve of the final ante-primary meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, which in its previous convocations has evinced an inclination to moderate differences with the Progressives, George W. Jolly, of Owensboro, former Collector of the Second district, filed his petition with Assistant Secretary of State Cecil H. Vansant to-day, requesting that his name be placed on the August primary ballot as candidate for the Progressive nomination for United States Senator. He is the first Progressive or Republican to go so far as to file a petition. It did not conform to the requirements of the primary law, and was returned to him for correction.

Notice.

The next examination for white teachers, both for county and State certificates will be held at Fordsville on Friday and Saturday, June 19-20, 1914. OZNA SHULTZ, S. S. G. C.

CONTEST MAKES LITTLE CHANGE

Smith and Blankenship Will Retain Offices.

Efforts of Democrats To Oust County Officials Prove Fruile—Gain Shown.

The contest cases came before Judge Brinkhead at this term of court and work of recounting the ballots has been in progress. An accurate result of the contest could not be obtained for this issue as several precincts are yet to be counted. The final count was not completed yesterday as was thought but will probably be finished to-day.

There is no doubt as to the result, however, for Mr. Smith and Mr. Blankenship, candidates for county attorney and county court clerk respectively, have, instead of losing, gained. When interviewed yesterday they seemed confident and expressed no fear of losing their offices. The contestants, Mr. Sanderfur and Mr. Renfrow gained a few votes in some precincts but these were offset by losses in others.

We give below the result of the recount up to yesterday afternoon.

Smith's gain—Sulphur Springs, 5; Cromwell 1, Cool Springs 1, South Rockport 2, Horse Branch 9, Rosine 2, W. Fordsville 1, Shreve 1, Point Pleasant 1. Total 23.

Smith's loss—North Rockport 10, West Beaver Dam 2. Total 12.

Sanderfur's gain—W. Hartford 1, Beda 2, N. Rockport 12, S. Rockport 5, E. Fordsville 1. Total 21.

Sanderfur's loss—E. Hartford 1, Sulphur Springs 1, McHenry 2, Horse Branch 2, Centertown 4, Smallhouse 2, W. Fordsville 1, Shreve 1, Point Pleasant 1. Total 15.

Mr. Smith's majority is now 37.

Blankenship's gain—E. Hartford 1, W. Hartford 1, Beda 1, Sulphur Springs 7, Cromwell 1, Cool Springs 1, S. Rockport 4, Horse Branch 4, Rosine 1, E. Beaver Dam 2, W. Fordsville 1, Buford 1. Total 25.

Blankenship's loss—N. Rockport 5, Smallhouse 1, Bartletts 1, Point Pleasant 1. Total 8.

Renfrow's gain—Cool Springs 1, N. Rockport 2, Horse Branch 1, E. Fordsville 1. Total 4.

Renfrow's loss—Sulphur Springs 2, Moran 1, Rosine 1, Centertown 2, Smallhouse 1, Shreve 1, Olaton 1 Pt. Pleasant 1. Total 10.

Mr. Blankenship figures his majority at 52 at the present count. It was 29 in the official. Smith was given 25 in the official but it is now about 30.

In addition to this there are from 25 to 40 votes that will likely be proven illegal by the contestants if it comes to trial.

It is thought no further action will be taken by the contestants after the present re-count is completed.

What Is It?

A few days ago Masters Charlie and Wilson Ward, of No Creek neighborhood, sent to this office a strange mix-up in plant life. A pure and well defined stalk of common cane, cut in rough river bottom where this growth has always been plentiful, heavily seeded with a grain resembling wheat or oats. In the husk more like oats, but almost as large, when shelled, and plump as grains of wheat. The stalk is very weighty with its strange crop of grain and would undoubtedly make an excellent form of feed both for man and beast, if it can be reproduced. It has been examined by many persons who pronounced it a great curiosity. An attempt will be made to grow this strange plant from the seed.

K. of P's Elect Officers.

At the regular meeting of the K. of P. Lodge Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Jesse R. Hoover, C. C.; McDowell A. Fogle, V. C.; H. E. Brown, Prelate; J. W. Taylor, M. of W.; W. W. Riley, M. of A.; A. Rial, I. G.; A. E. Pace, O. G. C.

All the members are urged to be present next Tuesday evening, June 16, for which you will all be well rewarded. J. W. TAYLOR, C. C.

REPEAL MEASURE CERTAIN TO PASS

Senate Adopts Compromise to Original Bill.

Declarer U. S. Shall Not Relinquish Rights Under Treaty.

Washington, June 10.—The Senate tonight cleared away most of the legislative barriers in the way of a final vote on the canal tolls exemption repeal bill, and unless there are unforeseen developments, the fight which has raged in Congress over this measure for many months, will come to a close before adjournment.

Votes taken tonight on amendments designed to preserve any right the United States possesses under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain to exempt American ships from toll payment thru the Panama Canal indicated that the forces of repeal will win by a substantial majority.

Senator Simmons, who has led the fight for repeal, has estimated that the bill will carry by not fewer than ten votes, and there was every prospect that his estimate will prove correct.

There was no real test of strength in the voting tonight, but the repeal forces won the first round of the fight when they put thru, by a vote of 50 to 24, the so-called Simmons-Norris amendment, which declares that the United States does not waive nor relinquish any right it may have to exempt American ships from payment of tolls thru the Panama Canal. Both sides had conceded that this amendment would carry, but it had been the subject of attack for many hours today and when the large majority was announced many Senators were surprised.

Altho two subsequent attempts to change the language of the amendment so that it would refer to a right the United States has instead of any right it may have, were defeated with ease; but neither vote was so decisive as that on the Simmons amendment. One modifying amendment by Senator Sutherland was beaten 49 to 33, and the second proposed by Senator Cummins suffered a like fate by a vote of 49 to 37.

Of the fifty Senators who voted for the Simmons amendment thirty-six were Democrats and thirteen were Republicans. Mr. Smith's majority is now 37.

Blankenship's gain—E. Hartford 1, W. Hartford 1, Beda 1, Sulphur Springs 7, Cromwell 1, Cool Springs 1, S. Rockport 4, Horse Branch 4, Rosine 1, E. Beaver Dam 2, W. Fordsville 1, Buford 1. Total 25.

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It has been currently reported in the Senate for several days that an arbitration resolution will be presented after the passage of the bill. Senator Sutherland's arbitration amendment already has received the approval of the Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Norris is expected to renew his proposal of the same sort made several weeks ago.

A serious attempt to put thru an arbitration resolution however may be opposed by Democratic leaders who are anxious to take up pending antitrust legislation as soon as possible.

Altho the debate tonight grew warm at times there was the absence of campaign oratory which was frequently marked the progress of the bill to a final stage. The first vote came when the Senate was not looking for it and found twenty-one Senators absent from the chamber or out of town. The galleries were only half filled but as the evening wore on the crowds grew larger and when the

last vote was taken they were well filled.

This was the first test vote after six weeks of debate on the repeal bill. Even the most optimistic Senators who favored repeal had not expected the amendment to carry by so large majority. It is not believed, however, that the bill itself can be put through by so great a margin.

Negro Girls Plead Guilty.

Clyde Rucker and Evangeline Johnson, colored, plead guilty yesterday afternoon in circuit court to taking a pocket book, belonging to "Aunt" Ellen Lewis, also colored, and squandering the contents. They were given from twelve to thirteen months and will probably be taken to Eddyville to-morrow.

"Aunt" Ellen lost the purse Sunday afternoon in an alley in Hayti and it was found by the girls a few minutes after "Aunt" Ellen claims she questioned them but they denied knowing anything whatever of the money. Later she learned of extensive purchases made by the two girls at Carson & Co.'s, Fair's and Acton & Bro's., and made investigations. Evidence sufficient to indicted was found and less than an hour after the grand jury made the indictment the sentence had been pronounced.

"Aunt" Ellen says she had \$33.35 in the pocket book. Swell dresses and confects of all kinds were enjoyed by the "gals" but they must pay dearly for their high living.

ANOTHER HAT IN SENATORIAL RING

Hon. R. P. Ernst Makes Formal Announcement of Candidacy.

Covington, Ky., June 8—Formal announcement of the candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator was made today by Richard P. Ernst.

Mr. Ernst is immensely popular in this section not only with Republicans but in Democratic and Progressive circles as well and it is predicted that should former Governor Beckham secure the nomination it is generally conceded that Ernst will secure hundreds of Democratic votes in Kenton County.

For many years Mr. Ernst has been active in the political field of Kentucky. Altho one of the minority party for many years, he has always been a clean-handed fighter and aided largely in the successes which have come to his party.

For years Mr. Ernst was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, for four years its chairman and now is serving as the Republican member of the State Board of Education.

It was due to him that permanent headquarters for the organization were established and since maintained in Louisville. He frequently has been a delegate to the State and National Republican conventions.

He was elected to the Covington City Council in 1886. The majority of the board was Democratic, but recognizing the abilities of Mr. Ernst and his municipal devotion, the Democratic majority elected him president of Council, and at no time regretted the action. He served as president of Council for three years.

Worst Firebug Known

Few people ever saw the lightning strike anything and yet it visits houses and barns frequently enough with a fearful stroke to compel the insurance companies to take notice of it. Parents, teachers and books warn children not to take refuge under a tree in a thunderstorm, as there is greater danger of the lightning striking them there. Competent authority reports that over one half the forest fires of the nation are the result of lightning. Twenty-two States last year reported forest fires started in this manner. California suffered the most; there were 700 different forest fires started by lightning in that State alone. A single storm started a string of fires in that State that extended 750 miles—from Oregon to Mexico. Neither the locomotive nor the campers have started anything like the number of fires caused by lightning.

INSURANCE MEN AGREE TO RETURN

If Terms Are Accepted by The State.

Agree to Suspend Operations of Glenn Bill and Adopt New Measure.

At 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the announcement was made that a tentative agreement has been reached between representatives of the State and representatives of the fire insurance companies whereby the insurance fight is ended and the foreign insurance companies agree to return to Kentucky with lower rates prevailing for some classes of property and higher rates for certain classes of "unprotected property."

Although the conferees are very close to a final agreement the task of putting it in

DARK, DEAD STARS

Millions on Millions of Them Are Flying Through Space.

THE PERILS OF A COLLISION.

What Would Happen if One of the Larger of These Erratic Derelicts Should Whirl Itself Into Our Solar System. The Birth of a Nebula.

Possibly it has never occurred to many people that there are such bodies as dark stars, but so great an authority as Sir Robert Bell has said that the dark stars are to the bright for numbers as the cold horses in existence are to the red hot ones. For every such hot one there must be many hundreds of cold ones, so that if the suns in sound the heavens must contain an incredible number of these derelicts on the ocean of space, which, having lived their life, have grown cold and dead, but are still racing about at star speed until in their wanderings they meet some other heavenly body in terrific collision.

Such gigantic catastrophe as the clash of two suns, each perhaps millions of miles in diameter, rushing at each other at the rate of twenty or thirty or even more miles per second would result, so the mathematicians tell us, in a world splitting explosion exactly as if each were composed of billions of billions of tons of gunpowder, and as when gunpowder explodes nothing is left but gas and smoke, so in the clash of stars nothing would be left of the two great solid bodies which had collided but an immense whirling mass of incandescent gas called a nebula, of which, as most people know, there are quite a number dotted over the heavens. This maelstrom of gas would sail about among the stars for ages, in the course of which it would naturally cool down and condense into a star system much like our own, with probably a central sun, planets and moon.

Some of these would sooner or later arrive at a condition of temperature suitable for the support of life and as the centuries passed would become peopled with sentient beings. Gradually they would grow too cold for life to exist and finally become frigid, cold, dark stars once more. The number of stars visible to the naked eye is only a few thousands. With the telescope and other instruments it is calculated we can detect about a hundred millions—not a large number (there are fifteen times as many people as that living on this globe); but, judging by Sir Robert Bell's horseshoe simile and reckoning only a hundred dark ones to every bright one, we may take it that there must be at least 10,000,000,000 dark stars chasing about in space, most of which we have never seen and probably never will see.

I say most of which, for perhaps it may come as a surprise to some that the earth we live in is a dark star. So are all the other planets and planetoids of our solar system, which with their moons, of which bodies, shining only by the reflected light of the sun, there are at least 600 known to astronomers. Nor must we forget to mention those bodies called shooting stars which may be seen almost any clear night if patiently watched for. These, though they look like stars, are hardly, as every one knows, to be dignified by the name, being mostly but very small masses of matter flying about in space. They are quite cold and dark until they enter our atmosphere, which they do at such a speed as raises them at once to a white heat by friction of their passage through it, and thus they are revealed to us.

For every one we see there must be many thousands whose paths miss us entirely, ships that pass in the night, silently and unknown. Some of these are of immense magnitude and are undoubtedly, regular in their course. Others are doubtless flying about the heavens on haphazard paths, and it is conceivable that one might come along and collide with us or our sun. The result of such a collision would undoubtedly be the end of this earth and its inhabitants.

If the intruder were of any respectable size a collision with any of the larger members of the solar system would produce such a conflagration as would raise the temperature of all the rest above the point at which life as we know it could exist. "The earth and all the inhabitants thereof would be burnt up and the elements would melt with fervent heat." Even if such a star did not collide, but merely passed through our system, the effect of its attraction would altogether upset present conditions and almost certainly bring about the cessation of life on the earth.

Neither can we encourage ourselves with the hope that the collision would be too sudden for us to know much about it. No such thing. Our astronomers would see the star directly it got near enough for the sun to light it up, probably fifteen or twenty years before it arrived, according to its size and speed. They would be able to calculate its path and foretell to a few minutes the precise moment of the catastrophe, and we should have the added horror of the anticipation of our slowly advancing doom. Indeed, the passage of even a small star quite outside our system by many millions of miles would still have a sufficiently disturbing effect on us to draw us out of our path and alter entirely our climate and temperature.—Chambers' Journal.

Cheerfulness and content are great beautifiers and famous preservers of youthful looks.—Dickens.

A ROYAL FROLIC.

Napoleon's Practical Joke Insulted Empress Eugenie.

A fondness for joking is often a trait of royal personages, who perhaps find in nonsense a cheerful relief from the decorous tedium of their official appearance. The New York Times recalls an instance in which the beautiful Empress Eugenie of France was victimized, with the connivance of her husband, Napoleon III, by an amusing pantomime.

A special embassy had arrived in Paris from Burma. Three days after its arrival the court was notified that the solemn reception of the mission by their majesties would take place on the following evening at the Tuilleries. At the appointed hour Napoleon and Eugenie, surrounded by all the principal members of their household, took their places upon the dais in the throne room.

The emperor gave orders for the introduction of the embassy, the folding doors at the farther end of the great hall were thrown open, and a number of white robed and fantastically turbaned individuals, some of them with long, gray beards, crossed the threshold, threw themselves prostrate upon the floor and began to crawl toward the throne with the most extravagant contortions.

The tax upon the gravity of the gentlemen and ladies present was so great that only the frowns of the empress as usual, most concerned that proper dignity and gravity should prevail—prevented them from laughing outright.

Two-thirds of the way to the throne the three venerable leaders of the embassy stopped wriggling and began to turn somersaults. Eugenie evidently believed that to be the proper method of showing respect in Burma, for when the ordinarily impassive emperor began also to laugh she remonstrated with him for his want of decorum in tones that could be heard by those who stood round the throne.

At that moment the most aged of the Burman ambassadors reached the foot of the throne in a final somersault and landed him prostrate at the feet of the empress with such violence that his headress flew off and with it, alas, his long white beard. To the astonished gaze of Eugene were revealed the features of the Marquis de Gallifet, afterward a celebrated general and minister of war, but then a dashing cavalry captain. Every one broke into shouts of laughter, especially when the remaining members of the embassy removed their beards and turbans and were recognized as members of the imperial entourage.

Every one enjoyed the joke except the empress. She burst into a flood of tears, declared that she had been cruelly insulted, swept out of the throne room and left Paris in anger on the following morning. Every one who believes that practical jokes, even when amusing, have a flavor of meanness will be glad to know that it was several weeks before Napoleon could make his peace with her.

England's Boasted Power.

Europe combined against France and was beaten, the failure being largely due to us. The balance of power being overthrown, the war continued for twenty-three years. Our fleet was powerless to bring it to a close. It continued for nearly ten years after our signal victory at Trafalgar. Our army was only able to land very small numbers in Spain and formed about a quarter of the allied force which defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. We have never fought a great land campaign against a European power in the whole of our history. We have never faced a European enemy with more than 40,000 men. The balance has been made up by foreigners. And on the strength of that we talk of having beaten the world!—Lord Percy in the National Review, London.

Salt In Butter.

The notion that salt "brings out" the flavor of butter is ridiculous. It spoils it. In the gastronomic countries of Europe the consumer would no more allow salt to be put into the butter he eats than into the cream he puts in his coffee or the ice cream he takes for his dessert. There is absolutely no excuse for continuing the barbarous practice of denaturing American butter by the addition of salt. It does not help to make it keep.—Henry T. Fink's "Food and Flavor."

The Worm Turns.
Mrs. Gnags—You miserable worm! Out of my way! You're always kicking because I want to get out somewhere!

Mr. Gnags—Now, look here—

Mrs. Gnags—Not a word from you, now! Come here and hook up my dress!

Mr. Gnags—Now, look here, Jennie, if you mean to imply I'm a hookworm I'm darned if I stand it!—St. Louis Republic.

Unpardonable Offense.

Visitor—Who is the long-haired officer? Police Chief—He was formerly a musician, but changed his calling to benefit his health. Visitor—Is he a good policeman? Police Chief—Generally. But the first day he was on the force he arrested a man for trying to play Schubert's "Serenade" on a bagpipe.—Youngstown Telegram.

All His Own.

"Does your lad find his sums hard?" "Oh, no. The sums are easy enough, but his results are too original to suit the teacher."—*Filiegende Blatter*.

I began life with a sixpence and believe that a man's best capital is his industry.—Stephen Girard.

MAKING A CHAIN.

The Big Ones and the Heavy Cables Are of Wrought Iron.

SOFT STEEL FOR SMALL ONES.

The Larger Sizes Are All Hand Forged, and In This Work the Metal Must Be of Precisely the Right Heat and the Blows Quick and Sure.

The great bulk of chains, including all cable and mooring chains, are sold by the pound. The price ranges from \$12 to 12 cents a pound, according to the size, material and quality.

All cables and other very heavy chains are made of wrought iron, and there are made wrought iron chains of all sizes down to and including chains of material a quarter of an inch in diameter, but nowadays most of the chain used in comparatively smaller sizes is made of soft steel, such chain being made in sizes ranging by sixteenths from three-sixteenths of an inch to an inch and a quarter.

When the size of a chain is referred to by those familiar with chains, it always means not the link, but the material used in it. Thus a one inch chain would be made of one inch steel or iron. The completed link would be about five or six times as long and about three and a half times as wide across as the thickness of the material of which it was made.

Suppose that the wheel was forty feet in circumference and was rotating at 1,800 revolutions a minute. A point on the wheel would then be traveling 72,000 feet a minute, or about 800 miles an hour. This is as fast as a cannon ball and, of course, the wheel would act in a similar manner to a cannon ball—it would be a mighty projectile that would go through almost anything. It is this danger which keeps the size and speed of flywheels down in practice, especially aboard ship.

It is possible that projectiles will yet be made on this principle for certain purposes. Think what an army could do at short range if it was equipped with hundreds of big flywheels which could be released. They would travel along the ground at great speed and would simply mow down everything in their way. The only drawback to the use of flywheels in this way is the resistance of the ground, and that would not hold for a distance as short as half a mile.

While an ordinary projectile hits in one spot only, the flywheel would cover an area as wide as the wheel and as long as the path over which it traveled. Therefore it is hardly possible that any wheel would become spent without doing great damage. It could be pretty accurately aimed and, on account of its gyroscopic effect, would travel in practically a straight line. Its gyroscopic effect would not, however, keep it from going up or down hill, but would prevent it from deviating from its path otherwise.

Defense against such a projectile would be hard to get.—New York American.

Pretty Useful Shoes.

It would be difficult to realize what the Frieslander would do without his klompen or wooden shoes, for they have a hundred uses. With them he hauls out his boat, corrects his children and scoops up a drink of water wherever he may be. He places them in his worms for fishing, uses them as missiles in a free fight, measures dry goods with them and a hundred other things. The klompen are cheap. They cost about fifteen pence a pair, man's size, and Dutchmen's feet are not Cinderella-like by any means.—Wide World Magazine.

There are wrought iron chains of some sizes that are machine made, but all wrought chains of material above an inch and a quarter in diameter are hand forged.

Of whatever size the big chain is to be the workmen cut up the iron bars into straight lengths, each suitable to be made into a link. This length of iron is heated, one end at a time, and one after the other the ends are hammered down by hand on an anvil to shape the scarves or bevels. Then this straight piece of heavy wrought iron with scarved ends is swaged into link form, and if it is to be a stud or bar chain there is placed within the link before it is welded together the stud or bar. This is a stout little bar of cast iron, with its ends rounded in, concaved to fit the rounding surface of the link iron, the stud being placed across the link inside of it and mild by its length.

Once in place and the link pinched together on its ends the stud could not be got out except by breaking it out with a sledge. Its purpose is to prevent the links from drawing together at their sides and wedging under heavy strains. In a stud chain there is a stud in every link.

With this stud in place and the link bent to shape with the scarves overlapping, the link is again put in the fire to be finally heated for the welding, which is done by hand. It takes a blacksmith to handle it and on big chains two or three helpers striking with sledges to do the welding. The iron must be of precisely the right heat, and the blows must be quick and sure to complete the work perfectly before the iron cools.

Stud chain is sometimes made of iron as small as five-eighths of an inch in diameter. From that the iron used runs through various diameters up to three inches and more. A three-inch chain makes a tremendous cable, suitable for a five ton anchor.—Harper's Weekly.

Unlawful.

What the man spent for flowers and candy before his wedding was quite some.

But not a red afterward.

Accordingly the doris and confederates filed a bill in the federal court. "This merger," they protested, "is in restraint of trade."—Boston Transcript.

A Corn Cure.

Soak feet in warm water to which a little borax and soda have been added. Repeat several days and corn will come out.—National Magazine.

Have something to do, something to love and something to hope for.—Thomas Chalmers.

One shriek of hate would jar all the hymns of heaven.—Tennyson.

FLYWHEELS IN WARFARE.

As Projectiles They Would Mow Down Everything In Their Way.

A big flywheel spinning rapidly involves a much greater danger than that of merely exploding. The explosion of a flywheel is due to centrifugal force and causes pieces of the wheel to fly off at a tangent in the plane of the wheel, but in practically every direction in this plane. But consider for a moment what would happen if a flywheel were to become loose from its bearings and stay whole.

The great velocity of rotation would be changed to velocity of translation, and the wheel would travel with lightning swiftness along the floor in the direction of rotation. It would act like a locomotive wheel going at tremendous speed. Of course, if it were to drop in a puddle of oil it would not go far, but simply slip like an engine wheel on an oiled track. But with no oil to check its course the results would be awful to contemplate.

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Suppose that the wheel was forty feet in circumference and was rotating at 1,800 revolutions a minute. A point on the wheel would then be traveling 72,000 feet a minute, or about 800 miles an hour. This is as fast as a cannon ball and, of course, the wheel would act in a similar manner to a cannon ball—it would be a mighty projectile that would go through almost anything. It is this danger which keeps the size and speed of flywheels down in practice, especially aboard ship.

It is possible that projectiles will yet be made on this principle for certain purposes. Think what an army could do at short range if it was equipped with hundreds of big flywheels which could be released. They would travel along the ground at great speed and would simply mow down everything in their way. The only drawback to the use of flywheels in this way is the resistance of the ground, and that would not hold for a distance as short as half a mile.

While an ordinary projectile hits in one spot only, the flywheel would cover an area as wide as the wheel and as long as the path over which it traveled. Therefore it is hardly possible that any wheel would become spent without doing great damage. It could be pretty accurately aimed and, on account of its gyroscopic effect, would travel in practically a straight line. Its gyroscopic effect would not, however, keep it from going up or down hill, but would prevent it from deviating from its path otherwise.

Defense against such a projectile would be hard to get.—New York American.

How They Cured Madness.

Murder as well as suicide was sometimes justified in the old days. In ancient parish registers in England there are such entries as "Hodgkinson Thomas dyed ye 14th date of April, 1617 N. B.—He was smothered for ye madnesse." Which means that as Hodgkinson had been bitten by a mad dog his kind hearted neighbors settled his fate for him by putting a feather bed on top of him and sitting on it till he was suffocated.

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Defined.

Tommy—Pop, what is flattery? Tom—My Pop—Flattery, my son, is having some one else tell us the nice things we have always thought about ourselves.—Philadelphia Record.

Neglected His Duty.

Mr. Pester—What made you get off that car backward? Any fool could have told you not to. Mrs. Pester—Then why didn't you?—Kansas City Star.

Ask for Catalogue 16T.

THE VICTOR
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CINCINNATI, OHIO

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Because of Terrible Backache. Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I suffered from displacement and inflammation, and had such pains in my sides, and terrible backache so that I could hardly stand. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I can do any amount of work, sleep good, eat good, and don't have a bit of trouble. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman."—Mrs. HARRY FISHER, 1642 Junius Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Woman's Case.

Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of your Vegetable Compound as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had a displacement, bearing down, and backache, until I could hardly stand and was thoroughly run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my housework, so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name and I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ABRIEL LAWSON, 126 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

Danger Signals to Women

are what one physician called backache, headache, nervousness, and the blues. In many cases they are symptoms of some female derangement or an inflammatory, ulcerative condition, which may be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of American women willingly testify to its virtue.

WILL YOU TAKE OUR FREE Treatment for WEAK LUNGS or CONSUMPTION

If you mention this paper we will send you a bottle FREE, by mail a quick relief for that tired, run-down feeling, coughs, pains in chest, night sweats, hemorrhages, weak lungs or consumption.

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THE E. W. SMITH CO. Incorporated. Owensboro, Kentucky

The Largest Complete House Furnishing Store
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Everything in Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Window Shades, Matting, Lace Curtains, Stoves, Ranges and Refrigerators shown in large varieties. ONE PRICE and PLAIN FIGURES IS SMITH'S WAY. WRITE US FOR CUTS AND PRICES.

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(Mention The Republican)

POLAR CONTRASTS

The Arctic Is a Deep Cup, the Antarctic a Huge Bulb.

FORMS OF LIFE DIFFER ALSO.

In the North Are the Eskimos, and Plants and Animals Are Relatively Abundant, While the South Has No Human Beings and Little Vegetation.

The earth whirls around an invisible axle, one end of which turns the deep cup of the Arctic ocean, while the other spins the huge white button of the antarctic continent.

In the north the ice floats on the sea like a moving floor. In the south it rests like a bossy shield on a vast dome of uplifted rock.

Close around the edges of the ice world, both north and south and even within it, animals and plants are found living. But in their species these inhabitants of the opposite poles are as different as the poles themselves.

On and around the antarctic continent there are several species of birds, notably albatrosses, petrels and the strange, upright walking penguins, with their black coats, white waist-coats and ludicrously polite bearing. There are also whales and seals, but the human form is absent, except so far as it is mimicked by the eye of fancy by the stately penguins. The plants are scanty in number, although some bear flowers.

Within the arctic circle the scene is more animated. There are many arctic plants, some bearing brilliant flowers. Yellow buttercups and arctic poppies warm the heart of the explorer.

The saxifrage puts out its starry blossoms within 7½ degrees of the pole. There are so many other species that a very attractive bouquet of arctic flowers may be formed. The animal life of the arctic is also relatively abundant. In the sea is the world circling whale, the walrus with his curious tusks and the various species of seals. On the land and snow and sometimes on the icepacks are large and remarkable animals often in abundance. The great polar bear alone would suffice to make the lands that he tenants famous. Then there are reindeer, musk oxen, foxes, wolves, hares and lemmings. Among birds are grouse, ptarmigans, snow buntings, falcons, puffins and auks. But man is there, too, in the person of the hut dwelling, fur clothed, fish spearing Eskimo.

The reason why the life around the two poles is so different and so contrasted in its forms is probably to be found in the climatic differences, which, in turn, are governed by the elevation. The sea life is similar in both cases—whales and seals are the characteristic animals that inhabit the polar waters. But the great elevation of the antarctic continent, with its eternal burden of snow and ice, thousands of feet in thickness, continually sending down immeasurable glaciers that form vast platforms of thick ice all around the borders of the continent, keeps the mean temperature at a low level and drives life away from the snow buried land. The atmosphere over the south pole manufactures snow and ice without limit. As the burden piles higher at the center it pushes outward on all sides down the slopes of the continent until it reaches the bordering sea.

But things have not always been thus. The recent explorers of the antarctic have found remains of ancient life, recalling the life of the temperate zones and the tropics. The coal deposits of the antarctic continent are believed to be of vast extent. They could not have been formed under present conditions. They consist of the fossilized remains of immense forests. They could not have been transported to their present location either by land or water. They must have been formed where they are. Consequently the antarctic regions must once have enjoyed a mild climate and atmospheric conditions very favorable to an abundant vegetation.

But if there was an abundance of vegetation there is every reason to believe that there was an abundance of animal life also. At that time the south pole, instead of being elevated, many thousands of feet above the sea, may have lain at a low level. That, in itself, would raise the mean temperature—but it would not be sufficient to produce all the difference between present and past conditions of antarctic life.

Either the sun was hotter in that distant time, or the composition of the atmosphere was such as to retain more heat, or the inclination of the earth's axis was different from what it is today, or, as some have imagined, the solar system was then passing through a warmer region of space. Whatever the cause may have been, there is no doubt that there was a time when the lands around both the poles were habitable by animals and plants, most of which have since been driven toward the equator.

As the antarctic continent rose, and assumed its burden of ice, the relics of its former splendid life were buried almost beyond recovery, while in the far north, where there has been no corresponding elevation, but possibly a depression, more of the ancient life forms have remained, while the traces of what they once were are more easily recovered.—Garrett P. Serviss in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

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New Edition Just Published for the Season 1913-1914

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J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
WASHINGTON Sq. [Ed. 1762] PHILADELPHIA

PAUPER SNOBS OF INDIA.

Beggars That Will Not Work Because They Are Aristocrats.

One-fourth of the Anglo-Indian population in India is supported by charity. For the Anglo-Indian thinks that work is beneath him, and really at heart he is a born snob. It isn't drunkenness which makes him an object of charity, for there is comparatively little drunkenness among the poor in India. Nor is it the seasonal trades, as it sometimes is with us, for work there is continuous the year round. Neither is it the monotony of a dreary home or daily toll that drives him to drink and then to poverty. For there is no part of Calcutta where there are people of one social grade, but the homes of the poor are interspersed with the rich.

He is a pauper purely and simply because he is an aristocrat. He has English blood in his veins and he wants to live like the English, and the English in India are the successful and the rich. They have their well appointed homes, their servants and every luxury. The Englishman who works with his hands, the men in the factories, the day laborers, the frontiersmen, the farmers are not found in India. The beggar snob does not know of their existence. He knows only the coolies and the Hindus, who work with their hands, and he will not be one of them. He wishes to pattern his life after the Englishman whom he knows. He wants to have a servant and be waited on, and if he cannot he will not work. To dig with a shovel is a disgrace in his eyes and begging is infinitely more respectable.

So the Anglo-Indian pauper is supported on a scale better than that of the faithful workmen among the Hindus and coolies, and the burden of the charity falls on the rich English. The wealthy Hindus will take none of the responsibilities. They say that the Englishman created this class and that on him falls the weight of support.

There is another cause of this poverty also, apart from this strong false sentiment. That is the insanitary conditions of life which cause the death of the father of the household at an early age. This reduces the family to pauperism at once, as the lines of work open to the Anglo-Indian woman which she will accept are practically none.—Chicago Tribune.

INGENIOUS SUNDIALS.

They Were Quite Popular in Paris in the Eighteenth Century.

Parisians have always been extremely devoted to sundials, and it is probable that the French capital possesses a greater number of these time indicating devices than any other city in the world.

Even in the eighteenth century the sundial was most popular in Paris, and fashion singled out for its choice the sundial of the Palais Royal. Every day at noon this was the center of interest of an eager crowd. A writer of that period tells of a "great crowd in the corner of the Palace Royal garden, standing motionless with their noses in the air," each was waiting for noon, having his watch in hand, ready to set at 12 o'clock.

When the Duke of Orleans was altering the palace in 1782 the Parisians were much disturbed, thinking that they were to be deprived of their favorite sundial. But the duke not only preserved the sundial, but added to it a little powder magazine, which was so arranged that it exploded when the sunlight fell upon it, thus notifying every one who heard the explosion that the hour of noon had arrived. Later a cannon which was discharged by the sun at noon took the place of the little powder magazine.

Buffon arranged an ingenious dial in the botanical garden. A globe which represented the earth was suspended by a hair. The hair was burned through by the sun at noon, and the globe fell upon a Chinese gong.—St. Louis Republic.

The Greatest Discovery.
We were talking of the great discoveries and wondering which was the greatest, and some of us suggested electricity, wireless telegraphy, flying machines and microbes and anaesthetics.

One fell back on steam, but another—a reticent man usually—remarked that the most surprising discovery of man was that this earth moves round the sun and is not the most important small holding in the universe.—London Spectator.

Began to Enjoy Himself.
He stayed so late that in desperation I brought out the graphophone about 11:30 and played 'Home, Sweet Home.'

"Did that start him?"

"Quite the contrary. When he learned we had a graphophone he made me play about every record we had."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

What She Had.
Swabbs married a widow on being told that she had an ocean of money. He afterward found she did not have a bank account at all. He had only been told that she had a notion of money, which he found out soon enough.—London Telegraph.

A Second Edison.
Farmer—Yes, sir. That hired man of mine is one of the greatest inventors of the century. City Boarder—You don't say! What did he invent? Farmer—Petrified motion.—Judge.

Rather Odd.
It's pretty expensive to have one's own lawyer."
"But it doesn't cost anything to keep one's own counsel."—Boston Transcript.

Daily Courier-Journal \$6 a Year

Sunday Courier-Journal \$2 a Year

REAL NEWSPAPERS

Best National News
Best State News
Best Local News
Best Market Reports
Best Foreign News
Best Political News
Best of Everything
Best for Everybody

Are you interested in what is taking place day by day all over the world? If you are you NEED THE COURIER-JOURNAL.

If there is an agent in your town give him a trial order one month—Daily 50 cents, with Sunday 75 cents.

If there is no agent in your town give your order to the paper in which this advertisement appears (you may get a special clubbing rate), or send the order direct to the Courier-Journal.

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL has been discontinued, but FARM AND FAMILY, a most excellent illustrated monthly magazine, is a worthy successor. The price is only 25 cents a year. Ask for a sample copy.

Courier-Journal Company
Incorporated
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOW IN ITS 46TH YEAR
25 Cents a Copy \$3.00 a Year

(The first magazine to originate the idea of publishing a complete novel in each number.)

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION!
BRINGS YOU

12 Great Complete Novels. 75 Short Stories. 60 Timely Articles. 50 Striking Poems. 200 Pages of Humor.

Lippincott's is enjoying a big revival of popularity. Thousands of new readers have been added to its subscription list during the past few months, and its circulation is increasing rapidly.

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WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.
If you purchase the NEW HOME you will have a life asset at the price you pay, and will not have an endless chain of repairs.
Quality Considered it is the Cheapest in the end to buy.
If you want a sewing machine, write for our latest catalogue before you purchase.
The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Oregon, Mass.

Labor is the genius that changes the world from ugliness to beauty and the great curse to a great blessing.—J. M. W. Turner.

For an Impaired Appetite.
To improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion try a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. Mr. J. H. Seitz, of Detroit, Mich., says: "They restored my appetite when impaired, relieved me of a bloated feeling and caused a pleasant and satisfactory movement of the bowels." For sale by All Dealers.

Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT, Editor & Proprietor
ALLISON BARNETT, Associate Editor

Address all communications to
the Hartford Republican.

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Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in masking the request.

Business Locals and Notices 10c per line and 5c per line for each additional insertion.

Obituaries, Resolutions and Card of Thanks 5c per line money in advance.

Church Notices for services free, but other church advertisements, 5c per line.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEGRAPHIC.
Cumberland 123
Farmers' Mutual 50

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to announce Congressman Ben Johnson a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative from the 4th Congressional district. General primary election August 1, 1914.

We are authorized to announce Hon. John W. Boyd, of Hardin county, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress, from the 4th district. General Primary election August 1, 1914.

This is a great week for the "devils" while the editors are sojourning at Dawson Springs.

Huerta called his bluff. Did he really intend to blockade the port at Tampico or was he again trying us out?

The two editors of Hartford, who are attending the K. P. A. at Dawson, are said to have taken along dress suits and tango pumps.

The greater part of Huerta's time is taken up denying that he will resign. On the other hand Villa is forced to contradict the many statements that he and Carranza are at odds.

Suicides caused by the excessive heat are numerous throughout the country, but our troubles must be greater than mere heat before we take such action. Anyway, we might not better the situation.

Mr. Beckham seems to be leading Gov. McCreary and Mr. Stanley in all parts of the State in the race for the Democratic nomination for the Senate. Odds are 5 to 1 on Beckham and both are scarce at that.

Over in London they have about decided to force no more food down the throats of the suffragettes. That's the dope, let them starve if they won't eat. Besides being a blow to militancy it would cut down expenses.

Hon. Richard P. Ernst has made his formal announcement for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, long term. Mr. Ernst is a good man and a more desirable candidate for this important office would be hard to find.

In another column will be found the result of the contest for county attorney and county court clerk. In only a few precincts did the contestants show any gain at all. On the contrary the Republicans gained in many and raised their total several votes. It is only a case of history repeating itself.

The damage to crops and gardens in this locality from the drought and excessive heat is hard to estimate and if it continues much good work will be practically wasted. Several days this week the mercury has gone to 110 and above in Hartford. Many old citizens say this is the warmest June weather they can remember.

This week editors from all parts of the State have set aside their work and worry and have gathered at Dawson Springs for a few days of pleasure. Nearly two hundred scribes are in session there and the citizens of the hustling little city are entertaining them loyally. All of their time is not devoted to pleasure, however, for there is work to be done. The best ways of putting important questions before the people are discussed; more education and a moral uplift of the community is a problem always before them. The editors are powers for either good or evil in the land and it is good to see them bound by the ties of fraternity, all working together for better things.

Psychological Depression.

The President's explanation that the present depression of business is Steamers."

WIDOW OF FISHERMAN

MAY RECEIVE MILLION

Land Settled on Forty Years Ago

Is Believed To Be Worth

That Much Now.

merely psychological has brought unbounded relief to all the thinkers and theorists. Of course a psychological depression is a much more comforting sort than a materialistic or realistic one. You have only to correct the thought and the depression becomes a hump.

We have here a charming application to economics of the near science of mental healing. The sickness of the commercial boy is really in the commercial mind. Business only imagines that its supply of nutrition is reduced, that its circulation is weak, that its nerves are shaken and that it is unable to develop its accustomed healthy energy. The effects of the Tariff are an illusion; the paralysis of the railroads is a distorted mental perception; stagnant industry is hypochondria and unemployable hallucination.

Unfortunately the body economic is quite as obstinately nervous and despondent as the individual subject. That imagination is as bad as reality holds true of groups as well as units. When a man thinks he is sick abed he is apt to be found between the sheets miserable and querulous, and when a business community becomes convinced that it hasague and jaundice and rickets it is pretty sure to act as if it had contracted these maladies, even though the optimistic healer may scoff at such weak yielding to mere mental impressions.

It not infrequently happens in the treatment of the individual that a period of rest and removal of anxiety restores tone to the mind and aids the body in ridding itself of pathological symptoms, whether real or imaginary. If the President is so sure that the malady of business today is psychological, would it not be a good idea to try the rest cure. Most likely he would find astonishing improvement if he should promptly remove the causes of psychological disturbance and give his patient a chance to recover mental and nervous tone—New York Sun.

What is Holding Business Down?

President Wilson declares that the present depression of business is "merely psychological."

In other words the hesitation of industry and commerce and the halting of business confidence, at a time when the country's material conditions justify booming prosperity, is due to a state of mind.

Who is responsible for this state of mind which has chilled and checked American enterprise in a season of abundant money and bumper crops?

Some of the most experienced Democratic leaders in Congress have urged upon the President the unfortunate effects which constant radical legislation, without any breathing space for business readjustment, must have upon what should otherwise be good and profitable times for the people generally.

The President says, in explaining the present general depression, that "there is no material condition or substantial reason why the business of the country should not be in the most prosperous and expanding condition," but "nothing was more dangerous for business than uncertainty."

Who and what has produced this feeling of uncertainty throughout the country that is so "dangerous to business" and threatens to inflict widespread suffering in the daily lives of the people at a time of abundant harvests?

Cleveland to Buffalo.

"Travel to be enjoyable must be restful, and at this season of the year whether your trip takes you East or West break its monotony, either at Cleveland or Buffalo, by a refreshing night's trip across Lake Erie on a veritable hotel with every convenience for comfort and enjoyment. C. & B. Line steamers leave either city every evening and arrive early the next morning.

The fame of the Great Ship "SEE-AND-BEE" which was added to this splendid fleet last season is attracting to the route a vast number of travelers to enjoy the delightful lake trip and, at the same time, inspect her magnificent interior decorations, wonderful illuminating system, and other interesting features. The "SEE-AND-BEE" is the largest and most costly passenger steamer on inland waters of the world; length 500 feet, breadth 98 feet 6 inches, 510 staterooms and parlors accommodating 1500 passengers, equaling in sleeping capacity the largest hotels of the country, and she can carry 6,000 people, the population of a good sized town.

The fares for this lake trip are less than by rail, and also any rail-road tickets reading between Cleveland and Buffalo are accepted for transportation on C. & B. Line steamers."

W. Bell, W. G. Kirk, S. C. Roberts, E. P. Brown, Tarlton Loyd, J. H. Jackson, Jno. W. Sanderfur, L. C. Crawford, Jno. C. Bennett and E. J. Leach.

The Com'th. docket for the second day (no cases set for first day) were disposed of as follows:

Com'th. vs. Noah Beaseley—law and facts to Court and penalty fixed at a fine of \$25 and ten days in jail.

Com'th. vs. R. P. Iler, law and facts to the Court and fined \$60.

Com'th. vs Sam Jones Brown, et al., law and facts to Court and fined \$5 each.

Com'th. vs. Hub Lynch, et al., law and facts to the Court and Elvis Grant fined \$5—continued as to the others.

Com'th. vs. Leaman Midkiff, law and facts to the Court and fined \$50.

Com'th. vs. Guy Combs, et al., law and facts to Court and Sam Schrader—fixed \$20 and continued as to the others.

Com'th. vs. Israel Jones—bond reduced from \$750 to \$250.

Com'th. vs. Clayborne Wilson charge reduced to breach of peace—law and facts to Court and fined \$50.

On motion of Commonwealth's Attorney the following cases have been stricken off: Com'th. vs. Paul Cooper, Frank Smallwood, Bill Taylor, Oswald Hocker, Wilbur Bailey, (2 cases), Chas. Wallace, Thomas Ferguson, Frank Brown, Herbert Barnett, Bill Mitchell, Bosse Allen, et al., Haden Stone, Chas. Bates, Jr. C. L. Wedding, (2 cases), Joe Early, (2 cases), Walter Patterson (3 cases), H. C. Acton, 2 cases).

It was early in 1874 that Mrs. Carr, of Miller's Beach, a patch of the lake shore four miles east of Gary, Ind. A decision is to be handed down in the LePorte County Superior Court next month on the case regarding squatters' rights. A ruling favorable to the claims of the fisherman's wife has already been made in the lower courts.

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Just Received

DRESS GOODS.

Another shipment of special values in thin sheer Wash Fabrics, for warm weather wear. It will pay you to see them. Qualities are the best and prices are lower than ever.

LACES.

Splendid line of shadow Laces, Narrow Val Laces, Allover Laces, in shadow and Nainsook, Swiss Flouncings from 27 to 45 inches wide, Voile Flouncings, dainty Swiss Edge and Insertion—just the thing you will need for mid-summer wear.

FANS.

Need them? Why of course, you will be compelled to have them. We are showing the greatest values found in our city. They are guaranteed to keep you cool. Don't worry about the warm weather. Come to us. We will settle that trouble.

HOSIERY.

Just the kind you want are found right in our store—all shades and prices. The thin sheer kind as low as 10c pair. Lisle and Silk Lisle as low as 15c. A "top notcher" Silk Hose for 50c. Better take advantage of these offerings.

PARASOLS.

To be handsomely attired means to have a nice parasol. We have them. We know the price is right and we know you will say so when you see them. They come in all the late shades. Let us show you, won't you?

These are only a few things that will add comfort to you this hot weather. Remember us when you want real comfort, and remember that It Pays to Trade With a House That Saves You Money.



Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:16 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.



WHENEVER YOU SAY ANYTHING

Say Something Worth While, Say

Schlemmer's Bakery Goods FOR ME.

The Quality Will Bring a Pleasant Smile.

ICE CREAM EVERY SUNDAY

The Hartford Bakery

W. C. SCHLEMMER, PROP.

HARTFORD. - KY.

Wall-Paper at Ohio Co. Drug Co. Get 12 baths for \$2 at Riley's Shaving Parlor.

Mr. Doc Davis, of Owensboro, formerly of this county, was in town this week mingling with old friends.

Mr. Hugh Lewis, of Greenville, is spending a few days with friends here.

Prof. W. R. Hedrick left Monday for Battle Creek, Mich., where he will enter a sanatorium for treatment.

Miss Katherine Pendleton will leave Monday for Bowling Green where she will take the summer course in the Normal.

Mrs. Thos. B. Petrie and daughters, of Brazil, Ind., are the guests of her parents, Judge and Mrs. Fogle, for several days.

If you will subscribe to The Republican for one year we will send you four monthly magazines for only 25 cents extra.

The biggest bargain we have ever offered our subscribers is The Republican and four magazines, all one year, for only \$1.25.

We will sell you a soda fountain and some show cases cheap if you come quick.

Ohio County Drug Co.

CHINAWARE—Dinner sets, plates, covered dishes, cups and saucers, all size dishes—a special new line and cheap at Her & Black's.

If your subscription to The Republican is due, better pay up now and get four big magazines, all one year, for only 25 cents extra.

WANTED—Ginseng, Yellow Root and a limited amount of Mayapple Root. Will pay cash.

44tf E. P. MORE, Hartford.
Mrs. Woolfolk Barrow and children, of Lexington, who have been visiting Miss Barrow's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Taylor, returned home Monday.

The younger set gave a hay ride Wednesday. Several couples rode the wagon and all had a merry time. Mr. and Mrs. Will Reay acted as chaperones.

We have in stock the greatest line of Paints, Oils, Varnishes ever carried in Ohio county. If in the market, see Hartford Mill Co., before purchasing.

41tf Dr. Bean's Opera House will have another good picture show Saturday night. Illustrated songs, good music and an hour's fun for only ten cents. Be sure to come.

Good Magazines should be regular visitors to every home. Her & Barnett are the exclusive agents in Hartford and vicinity and will take great pleasure in handling your order. Write for catalogue and other information.

A splendid dance was given at Taylor Mine's Friday evening. Music was made by Mr. Murray Daniel. Mrs. R. E. Lee Simmerman, Miss Winnie Simmerman, Miss Lelia Glenn and Allison Barnett attended from here. A very enjoyable time was had.

EYES NEED GLASSES, when you have to hold your reading further than 13 inches away, or have the lamp between you and your work. We make scientific tests, fit best quality glasses at the very lowest prices.

J. B. TAPPAN, Jeweler & Optician.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Bardwell, of Taylor Mines; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Neal, of Louisville; Mrs. Rowan Holbrook, Miss Marian Holbrook, Miss Winnie Simmerman and Mr. McHenry Sheppard are the guests of Mrs. R. E. Lee Simmerman and Mr. J. W. Ford for an outing at Mr. Ford's bungalow on lower Rough River. The party left Wednesday afternoon and will return Saturday.

Motion picture show at Dr. Bean's Opera House Saturday night. Something good.

Fight the flies and mosquitoes by getting your Screen Wire Cloth at S. L. King's.

Mrs. A. H. Helm, of Birmingham, Ala., is the guest of her sister, Miss Margaret Gunther.

We can supply your wants in the Furniture line at rock bottom cash prices.

ACTON BROS.

Mr. Herbert Felix left Sunday for Evansville, where he has accepted a position for the summer.

Mr. Andrew Glenn, who has been in Livermore for several weeks, spent two days at home this week.

Editors Heber Matthews and C. M. Barnett attended the press meeting at Dawson Springs this week.

Hartford Camp No. 202 Woodmen of the World will give a picnic at the Fair Grounds, Hartford, Ky., July 4th, 1914.

You can get four splendid magazine subscriptions for 25 cents extra by renewing your subscription to The Republican.

Get Rid of Your Rheumatism.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You can do it if you apply Chamberlain's Liniment. W. A. Lockhart, Homer City, N. Y., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from rheumatism with terrible pains in my arms and shoulders. I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and the first application relieved me. By using one bottle of it I was entirely cured."

45tf For sale by All Dealers.

"LET THEM DIE"

LONDON SLOGAN

Public Sentiment Growing Resentful to English Militants.

London, June 8.—"Let them die," is becoming a rather popular slogan in connection with hunger striking suffragettes, since the public has become so profoundly resentful of the actions of the militant women. It was reported today the government had decided to take a step in this direction by introducing legislation to indemnify prison authorities against consequences of allowing suffragettes to starve themselves to death while in prison.

Another demonstration by a militant suffragette in the presence of King George and Queen Mary was carried out at the International Horse Show at Olympia this afternoon. Their Majesties had hardly taken their seats when a young woman rose in the stalls opposite and in a shrill voice screamed denunciations of the forcible feeding of suffragette prisoners. The police pounced upon her immediately but the woman fought wildly and her ejection from the building was effected only after a fierce struggle.

"No peace for King George or Queen Mary," is the latest order given out by the headquarters staff of the militant suffragettes and their followers now allow few appearances of their Majesties in public to pass without some kind of demonstration.

Mrs. May Fausten, the American woman arrested with several others after a disturbance at the Brompton Oratory yesterday, was arraigned today at Westminster Police court. The magistrate told her she would have to give a bond of \$50 to guarantee her good behavior for six months or go to Holloway jail for fourteen days. Mrs. Fausten unhesitatingly chose the jail sentence and announced her intention of at once beginning a "hunger strike."

"We have no king, but, thank God, we have Mrs. Pankhurst," was the defiant shout of Miss Napier, one of yesterday's brawlers in Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral, when she was led away to the cells after refusing to give a bond for her good behavior in Police court today.

"The drugs conveyed into Holloway jail to Grace Roe were to be used as an antidote," declared Miss Barbara Wyke at the meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union. She referred to the summons issued at the instance of the public prosecutor against Arthur Barnett, an employee of the Woman's Social and Political Union, who was accused of providing the imprisoned suffragettes with drugs to make them violently sick after they had been forcibly fed so that they might be discharged from prison under the "Cat and Mouse Act."

Miss Wyke declared that the authorities deliberately poisoned the women's food with drugs with the object of turning them into physical and mental wrecks.

Hot Weather Tonic and Health Builder.

Are you run down—Nervous—Tired? Is everything you do an effort? You are not lazy—you are sick. Your Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and whole system need a Tonic. A Tonic aid Health Builder to drive out the waste matter—build you up and renew your strength. Nothing better than Electric Bitters Start to day. Mrs. James Duncan, Haynesville, Mo., writes: "Completely cured me after several doctors gave me up." 50c and \$1.00, at your Druggist.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve for Cuts.

Doctors Are Ready For War.

While the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army was created for a broader purpose than that of having available a list of trained men on whom to call in time of war, at the same time this was one of the important reasons for its organization. There are more than twelve hundred officers on the Medical Reserve Corps (inactive list), and those who are willing to serve will undoubtedly be sufficient for any situation that may develop at the present time or in the near future.

The Surgeon General of the Army has sent a circular to each of the officers of the corps, in which he submits five questions, to which the officers are asked to answer "Yes" or "No." The questions are:

First—Are you ready to accept active duty in your home city or in its immediate vicinity should circumstances require?

Second—Are you ready to accept active duty at camps of mobilization, where recruits will be examined?

Third—Are you ready to accept

BUY OUR STRONG, STYLISH SHOES AND HOSE FOR ALL THE FAMILY



THE LEATHER WHICH GOES INTO OUR SHOES IS SO TANNED THAT IT NOT ONLY FEELS COMFORTABLE BUT WEARS A LONG TIME. THE SOLES ARE MADE OF STRONG LEATHER THAT WON'T SOON WEAR OUT. STYLE, FIT, COMFORT AND THE LOW PRICE ARE WHAT WE GIVE YOU WHEN WE SELL YOU SHOES.

OUR HOSE WILL STAND THE STRAIN OF BUSY FEET. TRY IT ONCE: YOU'LL BUY IT AGAIN.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

active duty in army hospitals in the United States or elsewhere?

Fourth—Are you ready to accept active duty with troops in the field?

Fifth—How soon after receiving notice that your services are needed can you leave your home?

It will be noticed that an opportunity to do other effective work is here given those who, while willing to do their part, for some reason or other are not able to go to the front. Many of the officers are men who have organized ability, who have been connected with hospitals and who, for this reason, would be of great assistance in administrative work. Some now belonging to the Medical Reserve corps are men beyond the age limit for entering as volunteers, or, in fact, for active work in the fields.

In time of war, however, there is much to be done besides following the troops; recruits must be examined, hospitals equipped, hospital supplies of all sorts selected, inspected, purchased and distributed, base hospitals maintained and wounded and incapacitated men transported. All of these duties can be performed by men who, though they have not had actual military experience, are able to relieve the regular military officers whose services can be utilized where they will be most valuable.

Always Lead to Better Health.

Serious sicknesses start in disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys. The best corrective and preventive is Dr. King's New Life Pills. They Purify the Blood—Prevent Constipation, keep Liver, Kidneys and Bowels in healthy condition. Give you better health by ridding the system of fermenting and gassy foods. Effective and mild. 25c, at your Druggist.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve for All Hurts.

Notice.

The A. S. of E. Stock committee will ship stock from Beaver Dam Monday, June 22, 1914. All parties desiring to ship stock on above date, will please notify the committee:

S. L. STEVENS,
H. T. PORTER,
Committee.

ADABURG.

June 10.—The M. W. A. decorated the grave of Mr. Frank Roach at Sugar Grove Sunday. Many from this immediate vicinity attended.

Mr. Hosea Shown and wife were the

guests of Mrs. Shown's brother, Mr. George Hickey, of Dukehurst, Saturday and Sunday.

No rain yet, around Adaburg. It must come pretty soon or else we will have a regular "Chinese famine" in our midst.

Quite a pleasant surprise was given Mr. and Mrs. Albert Helm Saturday evening when their immediate family and friends gathered in with an abundance of fish, ice and cake. While the fish fry was merrily going on the ice cream freezer was merrily going around to the joy of all concerned. After the menu had been served the guests departed with best wishes of Mr. and Mrs. Helm.

For Sale.

Have a big stock of No. 1 red-necked Whippoorwill Peas on hand. Also a big stock of Sisal Binding Twine.

W. E. ELLIS,
Feed and Produce Merchant,
474, Hartford, Ky.

For Sale.

Just received a carload of 24-inch well tiling.

W. E. ELLIS,
The Produce Merchant,
454, Hartford, Ky.

Talking On Feed



FEED

we would like to say that the closest analysis of the kind we sell fails to find anything but the best ingredients. Our corn, hay, oats, etc., are of the very best kind procurable, well chopped and free from any deleterious articles. If you get the habit of buying your feed here you will also be saving money.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant

HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

DOUBTFUL MONEY.

Italy Teems With Worthless and Counterfeit Currency.

CONFUSION IN ITS COINS.

They Almost Rank With Those of Korea, Where the Descending Scale Is Good, Half Good, Bad and Counterfeits Good Only After Dark.

Of all the so called "great powers" Italy has the most unstable and most unsatisfactory currency. Not alone is the exchange subject to fluctuation (that is true in greater or less degree of the currency of every country), but there is a great mass of counterfeit and worthless money floating about the country for the undoing of the unwary. In the first place, the engraving on the paper "money" is of inferior quality, and hence it is quite easy of imitation; secondly, there are so many worthless or doubtful coins in circulation that the temptation to add to their number is not easily resisted.

Like some of the paper money that not so long ago used to be quite common in our own country, the Italian is allowed to remain in circulation until disgracefully dirty and nearly obliterat-ed and therefore difficult of recognition as counterfeit or genuine. To add to the confusion, French silver is generally accepted, while the coins of Switzerland, Belgium and Greece, although officially recognized, are as a rule, refused in commerce. Numerous papal and Roumanian coins are still in circulation, although they are valueless and accepted only by unawary foreigners, whom the Italians regard as fair prey.

In addition, none of the large number of one lira pieces coined before 1863 can be passed, although intrinsically of equal value with those of later date, since the period arbitrarily fixed for their redemption has passed and the government refuses to accept them further. Under this caption fall all coins bearing the head of Victor Emmanuel and the word "eletto" (elected) on the face.

The Italians possess a mania for mutilating and perforating the five and ten centesimo copper coins, but owing to their small denomination this usually acts as no bar to their acceptance.

"Oh, it's half good!" is often heard from some philosophical storekeeper as he tosses a doubtful coin into the till. Indeed, the traveler is constantly re-minded of Korea, the classical country of counterfeits, with its complicated scale of descending money values, which are good, half good, bad, and counterfeits that are good only after dark.

But let the foreign visitor who has served as a clearing house for worthless money beware of entertaining the fallacy that the rule is capable of inverse application. Like the legendary memory of elephants is that of the Italian cabby or retail merchant, leading him to pursue through storm and darkness the man or woman who has passed a worthless coin into his keeping. On one occasion I was tracked even to the dinner table of friends and forced to redeem a doubtful ten centesimo piece (2 cents) which I had inadvertently offered as a tip.

Instead of seeking to strengthen the basis of the country's paper and silver money, the government adopted the very measure calculated still further to debase the currency in the public mind. According to the ruling of the post-ofice authorities, all money orders must be purchased with gold, silver and paper being refused. Owing, however, to the premium at which gold is held by the banks, this results in considerable loss to those sending money in this manner and often also to great incon-venience after banking hours.

To accentuate the inconsistency of the country's refusal officially to recognize its own currency, it need only be mentioned that the amount of Italian gold in existence is a negligible quantity and that the government ruling results in forcing those patronizing the postoffice to purchase French gold.

Justly angered by this inconsistency, on one occasion I relieved my feelings in the presence of the official who had refused the offer of Italian paper mon-ey by a sarcastic reference to the non existence of native gold coinage. The resulant indignant search through his money drawer failed to reveal a single Italian gold piece, although it resulted nearly in an attack of apoplexy brought on by patriotic wrath.

The application of my little article is this: Are not these conditions in the home land responsible for the frequency with which Italians of low class in America are caught counterfeiting our Uncle Sam's silverware?—W. W. Whitelock in Chicago Record Herald.

Didn't Want the Moon.

"There's no use crying for the moon," she said when he threatened to do something desperate unless she changed her mind.

"I'm not crying for the moon," he replied, "but I do hate Sam Hill to give up the idea of becoming your father's son-in-law."—Chicago Record Herald.

Something Different.

The Town Cousin—Your husband seemed to enjoy his dinner. He ate with avidity. The Country Cousin—I'm right glad to hear it. I couldn't see him, but I was so scared he was eatin' it with a knife.—Kansas City Star.

Today man's chief ambition is gold; tomorrow he is but dust.—Florida Times-Union.

THE DEVIL'S ROOF.

Treacherous Snow That Conceals a Crevasse in the Antarctic.

"Visitors to Switzerland alone can appreciate the dangers of crevasses in the ice sheets. But in the antarctic they are more numerous and attain far greater dimensions than in Switzerland," said L. C. Bernacchini, the explorer, to a London Chronicle reporter. "They lie hidden under the snow, and very often the explorer does not know that he is on a crevasse until he has traveled some yards, and then he hears a hollow sound. He will then wonder whether to go on or turn back, but experience has taught that the greater danger may be incurred by turning back."

"Crevasses are peculiar to the ice sheets over land. They are nonexistent at the north pole because there the ice is a frozen ocean. All antarctic expeditions have had to negotiate the difficulties of crevasses, and sometimes their existence has compelled the explorer to make a detour of many miles."

"Where land juts out into the sea, or to be more precise, into an ice sheet in the antarctic, several crevasses will be found radiating from this point. Some have been known to be fifty yards wide and 2,000 feet deep. Instances are also found where a sledge has sunk halfway through the ice roof and has been rescued with the greatest difficulty. In these cases the explorers were luckily roped to the sledge, but they had the uncomfortable experience of being suspended over a deep chasm."

Captain Amundsen calls the treacherous snow which conceals a crevasse "the devil's roof," while both the late Captain Scott and Sir Ernest Shackleton have described it exhaustively.

HITTING THE HYPHEN.

One Would Hardly Think the Little Mark Was So Important.

There is enough energy wasted in placing the hyphen in "to-day," "to-night" and "to-morrow" every week day to haul a passenger train around the world. It is claimed there are 200,000 English writing people and that they average to hyphenate these words three times a day. Some may not average to do this more than three times a week and a few perhaps not three times a month; others write those words and place the hyphens in them scores of times each day, especially newspaper men, typewriters, authors, business men, school children and the like.

The acquiring of sufficient power from making these hyphens each day to propel a passenger train around the world is figured on the basis that it takes half an ounce of energy to make the stroke either with pen or pencil and more for a typewriter that represents the hyphen, and this would total 2,100,000 pounds of energy, or suffice for the train.

It takes an ounce of energy to make the hyphen on a typewriting machine and three to make it on a typesetting machine, and the statistician has figured that typewriting and typesetting machines alone take up sufficient energy each day to propel a battleship from New York to the Panama canal.

All these figures were compiled as an argument against using the hyphen in these words. Many people do not but the majority do. Those who are working toward greater efficiency in everything claim that the hyphen in these words is not at all necessary and should be discontinued by every one saving a great deal of valuable time and energy.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mending Eggs.

The following is taken from Farm and Fireside:

"During the hatching season last spring I had placed a sitting of fine eggs. A few days before the chicks were due two eggs were accidentally cracked and began to bleed, showing that the chicks were fully developed and alive. I took the eggs from the nest very carefully, melted a little paraffin, and when it was slightly cool I poured it over the broken places of the eggshell, being careful not to cover any more surface than was necessary.

"Both the eggs produced fine, healthy chicks that were raised to maturity."

The Name He Got.

In some cases abbreviating a name improves it. In others it doesn't. For instance, the Tubbuses thought they were doing honor to the Father of His Country as well as to their firstborn son whom they named George Washington Tubbe.

But when he grew up the handle proved too long, so everybody dropped the George, shortened up the middle name and called him simply Wash Tubbe.—Judge.

Puzzled.

Mabel—Daddy, dear, what am I doing specially on the 14th? I've put red ink around it on the calendar, but I can't remember. Daddy—Won't the knots in your handkerchief help you? Mabel—Oh, I tied those to remember I'd marked the calendar.—London Mail.

An Example.

"How could a dish run away with a spoon? Dishes are inanimate. A dish can't run or talk."

"Can't, eh? How about the cup that cheers?"—Kansas City Journal.

And Some Go Broke.

She—Do you believe that travel broadens one? He—Well, yes; people who go abroad generally spread themselves.—Boston Transcript.

Better be small and shibe than be great and cast a shadow.

BALLYBUNION'S MONORAIL.

One of the Quaintest Railroads in the World Is In Ireland.

Where the broad mouth of the river Shannon mingles its waters with the deeper hue of the ocean, where the stern coast thrusts its eager promontories toward America, the land of dreams, stands Ballybunion, picturesque town of 200 Irish men and women. About a mile and a half farther north stands Belmore, and between these two small towns extends one of the world's quaintest railroads—the Ballybunion monorail.

On its single track, raised on a trestle, and in its curious cars passengers and freight are carried from Ballybunion and Belmore and back again in the remarkable time of five minutes. The monorail on which its strange locomotive and trains run is perhaps two feet high, while the distance between the lower rails, which serve to maintain the equilibrium of the rolling stock, is a little more than a foot.

Most remarkable of its equipment is the locomotive, with its queer elliptical boiler and firebox. It has one cylinder on each side, the rods of which are inside connected to the drivers. The interior of a passenger car is divided into two longitudinal compartments, which are entered by separate doors. The guard stands on either side, according to the balancing needs of the moment. Freight and stock cars are similarly divided.

To enable pedestrians and wagons to cross the tracks of the Ballybunion railroad small lift bridges are constructed at the various roads and remain in a lowered position for the accommodation of traffic. When it is necessary for trains to pass such a point the crossing flagman raises the bridge as is shown in the illustration, thus permitting the train to proceed.

The Ballybunion hauls considerable freight for so short a road. The surrounding country has many famous caves, which yield quite a large quantity of stone and some mineral wealth.—Railroad Man's Magazine.

PRONOUNCING CHINESE.

Variations in the Tone Mean Entirely Different Words.

At the University of London recently a lecture was given by Dr. Jones on the pronunciation of Chinese, and in the course of his remarks the speaker explained that the difficulties of learning the pronunciation of Chinese, though real enough, have been rather exaggerated by those who have written on that subject. When treated phonetically the language becomes not much more difficult to learn than German or French.

The chief thing to remember is that the study of Chinese is a matter of singing rather than talking. Dr. Jones said. In English the variations in tone as we talk mean variations in expression. In Chinese variations in tone mean totally different words.

A little of the Chinese method is present, even in our own language, and the lecturer pointed out that the simple word "yes" may be so varied in tone as to mean "it is the case," "Of course it is the case," "It is really so" and "It may be so, but I'm not quite sure."

The student who wishes to learn good Chinese must familiarize himself perfectly with at least six tones. There is a seventh, but that may be more or less left out of account. According to the tone in which they are pronounced there are words in Cantonese which have six separate and distinct meanings. The Chinese word "fan," for instance, may be so pronounced, or rather sung, as to mean six different words and such widely different ones as sleep, powder and courageous.—Springfield Republican.

London's Mighty Roar.

James Russell Lowell was never so happy as during his tenure of the American legation. "I do like London," he writes to Charles Eliot Norton soon after his appointment. "It gives a fillip to my blood, now growing more sluggish than it used to be. I love to stand in the middle of Hyde park and forget myself in that dull roar of ever circulating life which bears a burden to the song of the thrush I am listening to. It is far more impressive than Niagara, which has nothing else to do and can't help the drops are men."—London Chronicle.

What He Wanted It For.

"I wish I had money enough to get married," he remarked.

She looked down and blushed. "And what would you do?" she asked, looking very hard at a little design on the carpet.

"I would spend it traveling," he replied. And the thermometer fell 10 degrees.—Lippincott's.

Sarcastic.

"I don't like to invite Mrs. Parvenu to my bridge party, and yet she's a sure loser and good pay."

"I don't think you are going to get her money without her company," said her sarcastic husband. "What do you expect her to do—frame your invitation and mail you a check?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Napoleon Lost Something Too.

Host—That is the sword of my great uncle. He lost his arm at Waterloo. Guest—Yes, it's a terrible place for losing things. I lost a bag there only last week!—London Opinion.

Genuine Regret.

Wife (proudly)—I'm so sorry, dear, that your staying home and taking care of baby cut you out of seeing me march at the head of the suffrage parade.—Life.



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Hartford.

Deputies—S. A. Bratcher.

Office Deputies—Mrs. S. O. Keown and Gilmore Keown.

Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the first Monday in every month.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Mooley, Surveyor, Fortsville, Ky., R. F. D. No. 2; Tom Hines, Assessor, Olaton, Ky.; Ozona Shultz, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford; T. H. Benton, Road Engineer, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Ed. Shown, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.

L. A. McDowell, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.

W. L. Leach, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3d Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in June, Wednesday after 3d Monday in September, Wednesday after 3d Monday in December.

R. C. Tichenor, Centerport, Saturday after 3d Monday in each month.

WINSON SMITH, Select, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Tuesday after 2d Monday in May, Tuesday after 2d Monday in August, Tuesday after 2d Monday in November.

W. S. Dean, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 2d Monday in May, Wednesday after 2d Monday in August, Wednesday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben F. Rice, Fordsville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Thursday after 2d Monday in May, Thursday after 2d Monday in August, Thursday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben W. Taylor, Ralph, Friday after 2d Monday in March, Friday after 2d Monday in May, Friday after 2d Monday in August, Friday after 2d Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

O. C. Martin, Judge; McDowell A. Fogle, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

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MEMBERS OF COUNCIL—J. C. Bennett, Capt. A. D. White, A. E. Pate, J. D. Ralph, A. C. Yeiser, W. H. Gillespie.

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PUZZLING ANCHOR ICE.

Its Formation Seems Contrary to the Laws of Nature.

Anchor ice is the popular name given in many parts of this country to the ice formed at the bottom of swiftly running streams. This ice usually forms about stones and logs where the current is disturbed. What gives it interest is the circumstance that its formation seems to be contrary to the laws that govern freezing water.

We know that in still water ice begins to form on the surface. We are told that in cooling down to 39 degrees F. water contracts and that its specific gravity increases so that the colder water will be at the bottom. But in cooling from 39 degrees down to 32 degrees the water expands, and the coldest water will be at the top and freezing will begin there. If the surface is disturbed by wind or by current the crystals cannot attach themselves and ice does not form, though the water be cooled below the freezing point.

It is in these circumstances that ice forms at the bottom. One of the puzzling features of this formation is that it forms where the lower currents seem most disturbed.

The watermen of various localities believe in the possibility of the water freezing at the bottom of a river, the surface remaining fluid. They assert that boat hooks, eel picks, etc., constantly come in contact with a coating of ice at the bottom and that large masses of ice are often seen rising to the surface with mud, weeds and stone adhering. Millers have asserted that the wheels of their water mills have become frozen to the bottom of the stream while the surface of the water was still unfrozen.—Harper's Weekly.

DISCIPLINE IN GERMANY.

Even the Boys Respect Law and Order and Property Rights.

One of the things which apparently escape the attention of most scribbling travelers in Germany is the double line of fruit trees along the public roads. There are several thousand miles of these trees on either side of public roads in northern Germany. Most of them are apple trees.

You know what would happen to those apple trees in any American state? Boys would pick the fruit green, too impatient to wait for it to ripen, and likely enough they would break down the trees getting the fruit. What happens in Germany? The public authorities sell the fruit crop to contractors at from \$200 to \$500 per mile and apply the proceeds of the sale to the upkeep of the roads. Boys do not steal the apples. Nor is it necessary to maintain a policeman every 100 feet to prevent such mischief.

Why are the German boys so much more respectful of property rights than American boys? Is the difference racial? I hardly think so. It's a difference of training probably. I'm inclined to believe the universal military training, with its constant strict insistence upon obedience to law and order and the strong element of moral training in the public school curriculum, added to the knowledge that offenses against public property will be promptly and severely punished, accounts for the safety of the public orchards which line the roadways of Germany.

Respect for the law and for other people's rights seems to be ingrained in the German character.—Frank Putnam in National Magazine.

A Society Caution.

The strange medley of which New York society is composed led Frederick Townsend Martin to say at a luncheon: "Society, for all its diversities and contradictions, is uniform in one thing—and that one thing is a lack of culture. A society woman, newly rich, as her limousine gilded down Fifth avenue said to her daughter:

"My dear, at the dinner dance last night you talked entirely too much about Ibsen and Bernard Shaw and Tolstoy."

"Dear me! Why? the daughter asked.

"Strangers," the mother explained, "will be apt to think you were once employed in a book shop." —New York Tribune.

Flax as a Garden Plant.

He who has seen a German flax field, waving its fine feathery green leaves, rippling like water in the lightest breeze and opening myriads of pale blue blossom eyes to the sun, may be glad to know that a flax bed is within the reach of every flower lover. Flax will grow almost everywhere. It should be closely sown in well worked ground and kept well watered.—Suburban Life.

The Reason Why.

The information editor received this letter from a fresh youth:

"Kindly tell me why a girl always closes her eyes when a fellow kisses her."

The editor replied:

"If you will send us your photograph we may be able to tell you the reason."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Making Amends.

"Well, I can't sell my novel—the one in which the hero starved to death."

"And what are you doing now?"

"Revising it for my own satisfaction and giving him a banquet in every chapter."—Washington Herald.

Courtship Days Are Bad.

Madge—Don't you think a girl should marry an economical man? Dolty—I suppose so; but it's awful being engaged to one.—Brooklyn Citizen.

He that is proud eats up himself.—Shakespeare.

FEROIOUS DOGFISH.

These Ravenous, Sharklike Gluttons Would Eat a Man Alive.

"N" he said, "My God, Frank, shoot me quick, shoot me quick—th' dogs are eatin' me alive!"

"I hauled up my shotgun, 'n' I pulled back th' hammer, but I couldn't do it, though I warn't more'n ten feet from him 'n' could hav' blown his whole head off. I don't b'lieve th' Lord would have called that murder either."

"I gasped for air 'n' dropped my gun on th' seat, 'n' then I looked at Charlie again, 'n' it was all over—just a dark red in th' water 'n' a hundred ugly snouts 'n' shinny rows of teeth jest gleamin' 'n' snappin' that in th' gray of that October afternoon."

It was Frank Olson, a fisherman of Rockland, Me., who spoke. He was telling a little group of oilskin clad fishermen about a tragedy of 1885, when he and Charles Freeman sailed out of Temants Harbor, Me., one October morning. Olson brought the little sloop Alpine back the next morning alone. Freeman had fallen overboard in the midst of a school of dogfish, which had eaten him alive before the eyes of his helpless companion.

They were bound for the fishing grounds off Matinicus Island. Freeman had taken along a shotgun. When five miles from Cribhaven a bunch of coots, flying low, came skimming along. Freeman fired into them, and three or four dropped. The Alpine was brought up into the wind, and with her main-sail and jib flapping the gunner jumped into the dory and started to pick up his game.

There was a shout, a splash, and Freeman was struggling in the water. In reaching over the side of the dory he had lost his balance and fallen into the choppy sea. In a moment the hungry, sharkish dogs were after him. The opening paragraph tells all there is to tell.

Many stories are related to show the ferocity of the dogfish. It was not more than half a dozen years ago that two New York yachtsmen were lolling along in a sloop yacht in Penobscot bay one July afternoon. One of the yachtsmen, a physician named Bowker, decided to take a plunge. He stripped and dove off the bow of the sloop, intending to pull himself into the tender trailing behind as it passed him. He had scarcely hit the water before he let out a yell. He just managed to catch the gunwale of the rowboat when his companion reached him and hauled him in. Three ugly wounds showed in his legs where the voracious dogfish had bitten out chunks. He was taken into Rockland, where a physician treated him for several weeks before he was out of danger.—New York Sun.

Chemistry and Truth.

Dr. Benjamin E. Smith, the noted lexicographer, once made an autobiographical statement which may interest advocates of scientific education, says the Manchester Guardian. Some one had asked his opinion about the best methods of teaching truthfulness to children. "Frankly," he replied, "I know I told the truth as a child purely from a desire to please my mother, as I would have carried out any other course of action on which she insisted. But I never saw any other reason for doing it until as a lad I worked in a chemical laboratory. Then I realized that nothing that was said made the slightest difference to the elemental fact, and I believe I have loathed exaggeration and falsehood ever since."

Cost of a Boat Race.

A writer in Bailey's Magazine of England has been figuring on the cost of the annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge and says the expense to each crew may be approximately estimated at \$3,000 for each. He then says that as the contest rarely takes more than twenty minutes the cost works out at about \$300 per minute, or about \$8 every time the oars dip into the water. The cost of the boats is placed at \$250 and the oars at \$70, the rest of the money going for preparation from October until the day of the race.

Room Doors on the Stage.

In real life room doors always open in toward the room itself. On the stage, however, room doors, as a rule, open outward, or away from the room. Exits are one of the most difficult parts of the actor's art, and if he or she had to fumble with the handle, pull the door toward them, step round it and pass through they would probably make clumsy dodge of it. That is why, as a rule, doors are constructed to open outward at a push.

Made Him Hungry.

"I'm hungry," complained a husky husband the other day.

"But you just had breakfast," argued his wife.

"I know it," answered the husband, "but as soon as I finished I drank a glass of water, and all those flannel rakes shrank right down to nothing."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Brings the Friends.

"A man never knows how many friends he has until he experiences real sorrow."

"Oh, I don't know! Did you ever have it known that you had shot and brought home a deer?"—Detroit Free Press.

Did Him.

Brown—I got mixed up in a real estate deal last week. Browne—Did you?

Brown—Yes: they did.—Sidney Bulletin.

Method will teach you to win time.—Zoethe.

HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave Up in Despair. Husband Came to Rescue.

Catron, Ky.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side.

The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good.

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair.

At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 50 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co. Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper. J-62

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Absolutely Pure
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POOR HANDWRITING OF FAMOUS MEN

Persons Whose Chirography Has
Both Caused and Saved
Them Trouble.

"Tell the gentleman who copied this dispatch to write a larger, rounder hand, to join on the letters in the words and to use blacker ink." Thus wrote Lord Palmerston, who was himself the most careful and beautiful writer, and a great stickler for care and legibility in this respect, to the Duke of Argyl in 1851.

But his admonitions were evidently not taken to heart by parliamentarians, for in 1867, when the House of Lords was in committee on the Reform Bill, the clerk of the house received an amendment, the writing of which was so bad that he could neither read it nor learn who had sent it. It afterward transpired that Lord Lyttleton was the writer, and that the amendment proposed the disfranchising of all persons unable to write.

Lord Curzon, whatever he may be today, was in his college days an extremely illegible writer, and he is perhaps the only man who has made money out of an absolutely unreadable "fist."

One day, when a young man, he wrote two letters—one, in studied phrases, to a relative, and the other, containing some very sarcastic comments on the relative to an intimate friend. Young Curzon unfortunately put the letters into the wrong envelopes and too late discovered that he had sent his candid criticisms, meant only for his friend's eyes, to the relative whom they concerned. He was perfectly horrified and awaited his relative's reply in fear and trembling. It came:

"I have not been able to read a line of your scrawl," he said, "but I suppose it's money you're after, so I enclose a check."

The illegibility of Horace Greeley's handwriting was notorious, but he had a formidable rival in Joseph Choate, a former Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Choate wished to obtain designs for a chimney piece for a new house he was having built from a certain artist, but being unable to get what he wanted, wrote to the builder telling him to cancel the order. Instead the workman immediately began the chimney piece. The builder had taken Choate's letter to be a rough sketch of it.

Among living authors the palm for bad handwriting has been awarded to Cunningham Graham, who some years ago wrote a letter for publication in one of the newspapers. The letter duly appeared, but in so mutilated a condition that the author wrote again remonstrating indignantly with the editor. The editor reprinted with publishing the letter of remonstrance with the comment: "If in future Mr. Graham will sit in a chair when writing and not on his back, and use a pen instead of candle-snuffers, we think we may be able to do him justice."

The late Joaquin Miller, "the Poet of the Sierras," can claim to be one of the worst writers among authors that ever lived. The secretary of a literary society received an invitation to attend a banquet, but could not decipher a word. He wrote to the poet explaining his difficulty and asking of the poet in replying would merely place a cross at the bottom of his note if he was coming, or a circle if he was not. Miller graciously complied with the request, but his intentions had to remain a mystery until the night of the banquet, for it was impossible to tell whether the mark at the bottom of his note was a cross or a circle.

From Germany comes the crowning charge of Pickett's division:

instance of illegibility in writing. Johann Bacher, a musician of the last century, spent fifteen years in compiling a history of the Viennese opera. When the work was finished he submitted it to the Imperial Academy. In three months it was returned with an intimation that no member of the academy could read it. Bacher tried to have it copied, but no copyist would undertake the task after seeing manuscript.

In despair Bacher decided to dictate the work, only to find that even to himself the handwriting was indecipherable. The thought of the wasted years of unceasing research work unshaken his brain and in a fit of depression he committed suicide. —Toronto Mail and Empire.

Coughs and Colds Weaken the System.

Continued Coughs, colds and Bronchial troubles are depressing and weaken the system. Loss of weight and appetite generally follow. Get a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery to-day. It will stop your cough. The first dose helps. The best medicine for Stubborn Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Mr. O. H. Brown, Muscatine, Ala., writes: "My wife was sick during the hot summer months and I honestly believe Dr. King's New Discovery saved her life." Good for children. 50c. and \$1.00, at your Drugist.

Announcement.

In view of the fact that in Ohio and adjoining counties there are offered no Summer Course in either Normal or High School Work, we have decided to establish such a course at Fordsville, beginning June 1, 1914, and continuing Eight Weeks.

The object of this School is not to work against either of the State Normals, but to assist them in raising the educational standard of Kentucky, by bringing a first-class summer course nearer home.

Special attention will be given to training teachers for the June and July examinations, and also, a very thorough course in High School work will be given to those who wish to teach such work, or lessen the time required to complete the High School work.

This school will be conducted by PROF. F. T. SHULTZ, who is an A. B. Graduate of Kentucky State University and holds a State and Life certificate.

Students may enter and classify at any time.

For further information, write or see PROF. F. T. SHULTZ,
Fordsville, Ky.
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Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14-19, 1914.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and is directed upon the blood and common surfaces of the system. Send for testimonial free.

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Sold by all Druggists, Inc.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Farm For Sale.

150 Acres on Hartford and Rockport road, 1 1/2 miles from Broadway and 2 miles from Rockport. Schoolhouse on edge of farm and church near. Three roads pass dwelling house which is on Hartford R. F. D. No. 4. Most of land perfectly level. Any one desiring to purchase farm will do well to investigate. Price reasonable. Apply for further information to BARNETT & SON, Agents.

A Texas Wonder.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other states. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive Street, St.

Blue And Grey.

Bedford, Ind., June 5.—That the "Blue and Gray" have been reunited and the strife of fifty years ago forgotten was demonstrated six miles south of here Sunday when Capt. T. W. Box, Samuel Simpson and William Callahan, soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War, were guests at the home of Hiram Tyre, who was a Confederate, having been a member of Pickett's regiment. All participated in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, a memorable feature of which was the celebrated

charge of Pickett's division.

ROME'S COLISEUM.

It Got Its Name From a Nearby Gigantic Statue of Nero.

While thousands annually visit the Coliseum, few seem to question the origin of its unusual name, which is derived from a statue of Nero that stood near by. Being a great height, it was known as the colossus of Nero, so the vagaries of pronunciation of many hundred years created this unique name from "near the colossus." The Coliseum was founded A. D. 72 by the Emperor Vespasian. His son, Titus, completed it eight years later. Gaudensius is supposed to have been its architect, and by a cruel fate he was one of the many Christian martyrs whose blood has consecrated and made this glorious building sacred to posterity.

Twelve thousand captive Hebrews were employed in its building. During the progress of the shows that were given in this great amphitheater an awning was stretched on poles, and some of the brackets for the support of these are still to be seen. A few numbers are yet visible by which the arches could be reached by the spectators, having tickets of similar numbers.

One arch of extra width is thought to be the one under which the emperors of old Rome entered. An entrance similar on the opposite side had a subterranean passage leading to the Palatine. Four rows of cells were the domicile of the wild beasts, and during a series of shows given in honor of the Emperor Hadrian's birthday a thousand of these animals were slaughtered. Gladiatorial combats were also eagerly watched, and in these even women would sometimes take part. Of the many Christian martyrs the Coliseum has claimed the most noted was St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch. Close following this crime 115 Christians were shot down with arrows, and, as usual, this hideous sight was viewed by a sanguinary horde. —Baltimore American.

PURE PRUSSIC ACID.

Just a Smell of This Deadly Poison Would Kill Instantly.

The discoverer of prussic acid was instantly killed by inhaling one whiff of his own handwork.

Pure prussic acid is never sold or handled. The smell of it is always fatal. It kills not in three minutes or half an hour, but the instant it enters the lungs as a gas. The mixture ordinarily sold as prussic acid is 98 parts water to two parts of the drug. Even in this form it is very deadly. A 20 per cent mixture of the acid would kill nearly as quickly as if pure.

Atropine, though it has no harmful odor, is so deadly that as much of it as would adhere to the end of a moistened forefinger would instantly cause death.

Cyanide of potassium has a pleasant smell which is not injurious, but a small quantity swallowed kills at once.

Pure ammonia if inhaled would cause death almost as quickly as prussic acid.

When a carboy of nitric acid is broken some one has to suffer. It will burn wood, eat through iron plates and destroy whatever it touches. Such an accident once happened in an acid factory. Every one ran away, leaving the acid to amuse itself by setting fire to things. Soon it was seen that the building would be destroyed and hundreds of people thrown out of work, and four men volunteered to put out the fire in the acid room. They succeeded and came out all right. Five hours later all were dead.

Helping the Physicians.

Traveling in the train with my friend the doctor, writes a correspondent in the Manchester Guardian. I observed a fellow passenger earnestly reading a "popular" medical work issued in parts. "That kind of thing must be bad for your trade," I suggested, but the doctor smiled and denied my statement. "Quite the contrary," said he. "The first part has brought me nineteen cases of imaginary appendicitis, and I anticipate bronchitis and Bright's disease of a similar mild type will be prevalent among my patients when part B is issued, with all the more easily pronounced ailments to follow as the publication goes on."

Separated in Death.

It seems a strange irony of fate that Elizabeth Browning, the most devoted of wives, should be separated in death from her spouse. Though Robert Browning died in Venice, he was buried between Cowley and Chaucer in Westminster abbey, while that sweet mind that gave to a grateful public the "Sonnets from the Portuguese" enjoys its last sleep at the cemetery in Florence. —Baltimore American.

Wigs.

A passage in Polybius has been cited to prove that Hannibal wore a wig. Wigs were probably invented about the time of the first Roman emperors, for we are told that Otho had a scalp of fine leather with locks of hair upon it so well arranged as to seem natural.

Sadly Mixed.

"These potatoes taste strongly of gasoline, my dear. What recipe did you use?"

"I must have got my recipes mixed," answered the young wife after some reflection, "and used the one for cleaning velvet." —Exchange.

How She Knew.

"My dear," said the muddled citizen. "I sure you I wouldn't be state, but footpad stopped me."

"And you were so scared your tongue close to the roof of your mouth."

"How'd you know that?"

"I smell the clove." —Chicago News.

SPORTING NEWS

HARTFORD TAKES TWO FROM LIVERMORE.

In an old-fashioned slugging match with errors on the part of both teams the local squad defeated Livermore here Saturday by the score of 11 to 8. Altho victorious the locals did not put up their usual good fielding game nor was the pitching up to the standard. Their stick work, however, was an improvement over any game played on the local lots this season and partly made up for poor showing in other departments.

Rickard did the hurling with "Blinky" behind the plate. Elgin was switched to first and C. Taylor to second. Otherwise the line up was the same as last Saturday. Libby started for Livermore with Brad Taylor receiving. The locals took well to the offerings of Loyd and he was replaced about the middle of the game by Bales who fared little better. The fielding of the visitors behind their pitchers was ragged.

Umpire Robert D. Walker handled the indicator.

"We should worry." The Hartford bunch went right down to Livermore Sunday in autos of every description and right before the roosters of said Livermore team handed them a drubbing to the tune of 16 to 6. Angeline, it was certainly awful the way those fellows did swat that little old pill. They chased those Livermore fielders to all corners of the lot. They caused three different pitchers to swap the tall timber and were pounding the fourth when the nine rounds were finally covered. Withrow (know him?) was finally called by the despairing victims in a last effort to stop the onslaught. But he fared little better. The fellows had their batting clothes on and didn't care who faced them. The Withrow hoodoo was vanquished.

The game was a revelation in all departments. Rickard came back and pitched an excellent brand of ball. His support was of big league caliber. Cundiff pulled off some classy ones on short and he was assisted by Plummer on second. In fact the whole infield played well. Thirty-five balls went to the out field and three Livermore batters died in their tracks. Blankenship showed how a real catcher should perform.

The home team line up was changed considerably from Saturday's. Bowe started the pitching with Watty catching them. Our old friends, Johnson and Stroud, of Central City, were on third and short. The line up looked good, but the locals were in form so nothing dinned.



THEY TRIED PARK OUT ON THIRD.

The Hartford second team met the Center town team yesterday afternoon and defeated them 13 to 6. The battery for Hartford was May and Crowe, opposed by Plummer, Withrow and Brown. May pitched steadily but with the exception of two bad innings was in little danger. The heavy hitting of Robertson and McCrory featured. In fact all the locals hit the ball hard and timely and fended well. The fielding of the visitors was ragged. A fair sized bunch of roosters journeyed to East End to see the game.

NOTES OF THE GAMES.

Well, it's not so bad after all. We got 'em both.

The circus and game Saturday were at first in threat conflict, but after negotiating a little we didn't have much of either.

Batting like they did Saturday the locals could beat any team in the world. Equality included.

There were no ladies present at the game Sunday. A local dentist suggested that is the reason the Hartford bunch played so well. But we favor letting the matter drop right there.

Empire Robert D. Walker was quiet during the two hours he officiated



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Saturday than was ever known before.

Umpire Robt. D. Walker was quiet during the two hours he officiated Saturday than was ever known before.

Old "Bobby" got by with it tho, and he was master of the situation at all times. Once or twice he threatened to eject players from the game.

You'll have to hand it to R. T. Collins. He's some rooster. He was on the side lines pulling hant all the time Saturday.

Several hard jolts were given local players in Sunday's affair. Cundiff was hit three times. Elgin was spiked by Johnson and received a pitched ball on the arm. Blankenship got the hard one, tho, when he was beaten by one of Withrow's swift ones. He showed gameness to finish the game after such a lick.

E. Y. Park was tried out and given his release all in one inning Sunday. He replaced Smith at third in the last of the ninth and tried to handle everything that came his way. He's a jolly good fellow and we hate to see him go but the manager says he just must go to the bushes.

Next comes Fordsville Saturday. Game called 2:30. Fordsville is making a strenuous effort to bring a real ball team to tackle the jocas. They will have several stars from that section and a good game should result. Let's don't be surprised.

OTHER GAMES.
Equality defeated Taylor Mines Saturday at Center town by the score of 10 to 8. The game was slow and ragged.

Trisler met defeat Saturday at the hands of the fast Fordsville team by the close margin of 1 to 0. It was a great game featured by good pitching. Fordsville will play Hartford Saturday.

Notice.
Hereafter, this paper will charge 5 cents per line for all obituaries, in advance, and 5 cents per line for all church notices except for church services, and also for cards of thanks. In adopting this rule we are only following the same plan of every other local paper in Kentucky.

Saturday afternoon the Reinow team